Fat se we are not given to mornilling we refrain

The principal matter of interest here just now, is the approaching season of the Court of Common Poss, which assembles here to day, Judge Staples, presiding. Among the cores to be tried, is that of W.R. Morgan, of Now York, where assault upon Mr. Hone is already known to your readers.

Mr. Hone, the plaintiff, in the civil and criminal sult against his assailant, has retained Messars. Potter, Sheffield and Perry, all able lawyers, to conduct the prosecution. He have his damages at \$0,000, and is at present sejourning here to await the opening of the court.

The defendant, W.R. Morgan, has obtained the valuable services of Messars. Honry T. Cranston & Son, who, with Messars. Ames and Fayors, will assist in his defense. Morgan is not in town, but is expected by to night a boat, he having returned from Europe to meet his trial. We shall aftend the Court and try to give you the items. Many witnesses are to be examined, and we anticipate an interesting mass of evidence

NEWFORY, R. I. Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1853. The Court of Common Pleas assembled here to day. The Grand Jury have found a true bill against the Morgans for helr assault upon Isaac Hone. Esq, at this place in Sop

tember last.

The case will be tried to morrow at 2 o'clock A. M.
The parties are all here. The Morgans are staying at the Aquedbeck House.

A man was found guilty here of selling Equor unlawfully. If matenced he will get 10 days in prison and \$100 fine.

NEWFORT, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1833.

The Morgans have plead gaility to the assault upon Mr. lene. The case will be continued this P. M.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON

From Our Own Correspondents
Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1853. Mexican affairs occurry at this time, a large portion of the attention of rome of the leading members of the Administration. They are people and at the Godoy and Escanden conlition with Santa Anna:—being anxious to know whether these capitalists come forward to aid the Dictator in the establishment of his European credit, and internal improvement of his country; or in preparing to make head once more against the United States. The chief tonic of discussion among political paint to make head once more against the United States. The chief topic of discussion among political groups, is the Speakership. Col. Orr, of South Caro-ina, has evidently got the "inside of the track." The great "Celonel" from Missouri, is not a candidate for the char; and in fact here with the chart. chair : and in fact has never authorized his name to the chair; and in fact has never authorized his name to
be brought forward in relation to it; he does not desire, as I heard him say, "to be precluded from the
field of action;" and furthermore, he indicated a decided preference for the South-Carolinian, as Speaker.
Col. Urr is a man full of promise,—an able, high-toned,
generous-hearted man,—sent to Congress by an enthusinstically admiring constituency, from the old district
of John C. Calhoun, whose place he is evidently taking
in the affections of the people of the Palmerto State.
Cel. Benton is bard at work on his book; commencing
his belows at sun-rise, and continuing unremittingly en-Cel. Benten is hard at work on his dear.
his labors at sun-rise, and continuing unremittingly engaged on the work, with the exception of a short stroll in C. street, until 10 P. M., his hour for repose. He will take a quieter, though by no means a less laboriwill take a quieter, though by no means a less labori-cus part in the House, than the public have imagined. He contemplates dealing with weightier matter than that of "taking the starch out of the young Democ-

The President is looking fresh and vigorous again. I saw him on Sunday at Mr. Sundariand's church, both at morning and evening service. He takes his long walks as usual; and the presence abroad of the Chief walks as usual; and the presence abroad of the Chief walks as usual; and the presence abroad of the Chief Magistrate seems to be greeted with a lively satisfaction by the Metropolitans. I was struck with the peculiar incident, elsewhere commented upon, that took place at Jullien's concert in this City on Saturday last, in regard to the applause that had commenced on the President's first entry, being checked by the "Premier's" offensive bowings of recognition. If there was more of the ability of Gen. Cushing, and of the gentlemanliness of Mr. Dudley Mann in the Cabinet, General Pierce might then hope for the unchecked applause of the peeple of the Capital, and of the whole country. Capt. Walter M. Gibson, of Samatra celebrity, is new here, advocating the claims for protection of his unfortunate mate, who is still lingering in the dungeons of Java. Capt. G. has had frequent interviews with Gov. Marcy and Mr. Crampton on the subject: but they both abandon him to the tender mercies of the Dutch—the one rufusing protection because not a citi-

Dutch—the one rufusing protection because not a citi-zen, though owing obedience to the American flag; and zen, though owing obedience to the American flag; and
the other refusing it on account of his very service
under that flag. This is a hard case; and the imprisoned mate is certainly as deserving of the chivalrous
intervention of this Government on the score of humanity alone, leaving out his right, as was Martin Kozsta.

Is there not an Ingraham in the East?

LAXAMANA.

THE MORMON BATTALION'S CLAIM FOR EXTRA TRAVEL THE MORMON BATTALION'S CLAIM FOR EXTRA TRAVEL ING ALLOWANCE.—The travel-pay of the Mormon Batalion, after discharge, was allowed only by the overland route to Council Bluffs, as that was practicable to a body of troops, and no mail route had been established across the Isthmus in July, 1847, when the battalion was discharged in California. The claim was in the hands of exmember Strother, of Virginie, and was for some \$65,000, as the difference between the overland route and the Isthmus route. They were allowed for 3,000 miles, though the direct distance between the point in California, where they were discharged, and Council Bluffs, where they were enlisted, was much less. It is estimated at not more than 2,000 miles. Though it will be remembered that more than one person traveled the overland route, trandling his goods in a wheelbarrow, the effort was made to induce on the minds of the accounting officers the idea that the overland minds of the accounting officers the idea that the overland route was impracticable. By the by, the pay received on this account by this battallon was for constructive traveling almost entirely, not one in fifty of the men having come back from California. The decision of Mr. Controller Broadhead, on this case, is an elaborate and very ablo decument, indeed, scattering to the four winds the pleas upon which the effort to get this large sum of money from the National Treasury on such a precesse, was essayed.

Drath of a Captain in the Marine Coups, died on the 16th inst., at New York City, after some 40 years of service.

A REW POSTMASTER FOR TROY, N. Y.—The President has appointed W. W. Whitman, to this position, vice Foster Bosworth, recently resigned. [Evening Star.

PHILADELPHIA MATTERS.

PHILADELPHIA MATTERS.

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1853.

Mr. Styer, the Commissioner elect of the First Ward, Spring Garden, was admitted to his sest this morning. The Democrats entered a protest and refused to vote on his admission.

The City Councils, last evening, approved officially of the connections of the North Pennsylvania Radroad, (formerly the Eaton and Watergap), with the city, and perfected and made absolute the city subscriptions of live hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Company.

The telegraph has amounced to you the arreat of Charles Clark as a counterfeiter. The warrant was placed in the hands of Licut. Blackburn and Officer Neff, of the Marshel's Police, who succeeded in securing Clark at the house of his mother in law, in Penn District. The officers

Clark as a counterfeiter. The warrant was placed in the hands of Lieut. Blackburn and Officer Neff, of the Marshal's Police, who succeeded in securing Clark at the bouse of his mother in law, in Penn District. The officers subsequently repaired to his residence and searched the house from top to bottom. In the cellar, parts of a press were found, and in different parts of the house other portions of the machinery were secreted. Under a bed in the second story the floor boards were found to be loose, and upon examination the cavity under the floor proved to contain a large quantity of counterfeit notes. There were ones, twee, threes, fives, and one hundred dollar bills, purporting to be of the following named banks:

B's of Gallipelis, Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Frederick, Md.; Merchants' Bank of Granville, Washington County, N. Y.; Merchants' Bank of Bridgton, N. J.; and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick, Md. The aggregate amount of spurious money thus found secreted in \$10,685. There were also nine piates for altering the notes of various Banks in different States; chemicals for preparing notes, bank note paper, printing ink, pons in infinite variety, and, in short, all the materials for carrying on this nefarious trade. The notes discovered in Clark's house are all admirably executed and are calculated to deceive even good judges. The bills were found in different stages of their manufacture, and some of them were being submitted to the action of acids, probably for the purpose of having the colors fixed.

Letters, memorands, &c., found in the house, disclosed the fact that the establishment thus ferrested out has or tensive ramifications throughout this State and the State of New York. Quantities of the notes were placed in packages and prepared for delivery. A number of the spurious bills were prepared so as to give them an old and worn appearance. From information in the possession of the police there is but little doubt that the counterfeit bills on the Farmers' and Mechants' Bank of Somers, N

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent. TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 28, 1853. The general expectation is that Lord Elgin will never return to this country. When he left Jamaica it was, as in the present case, on leave of abacoco. A man quinte is spoken of as his reward for the successful government of Canada: and it is probable that he will also receive semething more substantial in the way of efficial preferment. It is by no means improbable that There is remon to believe that he has long had his place for most believe to bring in the lot at me,

is a needy Scottish peer, an able statesman, and one who possesses great tact and judgment in the government of colonics. He may be regarded as booked for either the Governor-Generalship of India or the Secretaryship of the Celenies. In the meantime Col. Kowan administers the government in a quiet way; or rather the Cabinet administer it in his name. According to a generally accepted theory here, our Governors are merely passive officials; they simply act upon the advice of their ministers. To attempt to rule would be voted a piece of meddlesomeness not to be televated in a Governor, the business of the Governor being to allow the people to govern themselves. But although the Governor is popularly supposed to be a passive instrument in the hands of the ministry of the day, it by no means follows that he is not subject to the attacks of the press. Lord Elgin must consider himself forfunate indeed when he reflects that be has managed to leave with thying colors a Province in which he was in 1849, a prisoner in his castle, at Montreal, for several months. Who will be his Lord-ship's successor no one can pretend to guess; although the name of Lord Harris has been mentioned in connection with the Governorship of Canada. It is, however, merely the revival of an old rumor; and is, probably just as untrue as at any former period.

For some months past the tone of Provincial politics. probably just as untrue as at any former period.

For some months past the tone of Provincial politics For some months past the tone of Provincial politics tas been a choice sample of systematic blackguardism. The press is to the last degreee fleentious. Its style, tone and temper, and, above all, its treatment of the private character of public men would disgrace a horde of savages. Upon the most frivolous pretexts, and often without any pretext at all, some member of the Previousl Cabinet is over day assumed, without the Provincial Cabinet is every day accused, without the least shadow of proof, of crimes which, if true, ought to lead to his impeachment for high treason.
One day it is announced that a minister has been bribed
to the tune of \$200,000 by the Grand Trunk Railway
Company. The selitary fact offered in support of the
accusation is that, on the first allotment of the stock in Lenden, that amount was placed in his name. The truth is, there was a nominal allotment of the whole stock to directors and others, as often occurs in large, and perhaps, also, small undertakings. The story was carried so far that it was asserted that the whole of the amount was paid up, and that the minister drew the interest! In all this there was not a word of truth.

If a regue of a contractor desired to bribe a minister, no better than himself, he would hardly record the fact in the stock books of a railway company, so that it might be seen by all the world. Another occasion of kindred character, which serves to show the morality of the Canadian Press, makes a member of our Cabinet a partner in the Saut Ste. Marie Canal, from which a partner in the Saut Ste. Larre Larre he is to resp a million dollars profit. No denial, no dispreef of these accusations is accepted by the attackdispreed of these accusations is accepted by the attacking parties, who make nothing of repeating the most
attrecious accusations after they have been refuted in
the most triumphant manuer. Scarcely a day passes
but some new charge is trumped up and passed round
as gospel truth. The public mind must become debauched to an alarming degree if their style of newspaper morality continues in fashion.

Kumors have for some time been in circulation of an
interview of the mart of the Government to issue

Rumors have for some time been in circulation of an intention on the part of the Government to issue \$16,000,000 of Provincial debenture on behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway. The truth is, it seems, that £1,800,000 of such debentures are to be issued. The stockholders of the Grand Trunk have three descriptions of securities. One half consists of stock of the company; one fourth of the company's bonds, and the company of the found of the company is one fourth of the company is bonds, and the company: one-fourth of the company's bonds, and the remaining fourth of bonds convertible into Canadian debentures on the completion of the road. Twenty per cent, has been paid on the portion of the stock put into the market, and the amount realized is £720,020 sterling. The state of the money market is sufficient to raise fears that there might be some delay in the payment of the remaining installments. To prevent this the Provincial debentures are to be issued. For the payment of 40 per cent, on their classes the stockholders are to be entitled to exchange to be issued. For the payment of 40 per cent, on their shares the stockholders are to be entitled to exchange their convertible bonds for Canadian debentures on their paying the debentures up in full. The proceeds are to be invested in some kind of securities on behalf of the Province. The Canadian Government will have to pay six per cent, interest on the debentures in puts into the market; but it will not be possible to be a paymarket; but it will not be possible to invest the pro-ceeds in any such profitable fecurities. The difference in the rate of interest, payable and receivable by the Gov-ernment, will be paid by the Grand Trunk Railroad Company. By this means the success of this great scheme, in which \$45,000,000 capital is embarked, is to be insured against the discouragements of the depressed cendition of the money market.

The monetary crisis has not injuriously affected this The monetary crisis has not injuriously affected this Province. The last harvest was abundant; and the augmentation in the price of wheat alone will put an additional \$3,500,000 into the pockets of our farmers. We shall be able to export this year 7,500,000 bushels of wheat; and, mark this fact, we shall, at the present rate of increase, export as much wheat as the whole United States will in 1857. We more than double our thing of wheat was four years. I may some day exports of wheat every four years. I may some day prove to the renders of *The Tribune* that Upper Canada is destined to be the greatest wheat producing

region on this continent.
Intelligence from Quebec to-night is received by tela hole stove in her by the ice. Recourse was had to blankets to stop the hole. The passengers were saved with great difficulty. It was very stormy on Lake Ontario yesterday. We have heard of no damages. Twentario yesterday. ty vessels came to this port for shelter.

JAMAICA.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS-EXECUTIONS-DEATH OF THE REV. S. H. STEWART.

KINGSTON, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1853. The Illinois baving been just signalized at the Conmercial Rooms, I proceed to draw up, for your infor-mation, a short narrative of the principal events that have transpired since my last. You are of course have transpired since my last. You are of course aware, ere this, that since my letter of the 12th ult., the Legislature of this Island has met for the dispatch

In order that my review of Legislative proceedings may be more connected, it is perhaps necessary for me to recapitulate briefly what you have doubtless re-ceived intelligence of already. The session was op ned on the 18th October, by Governor Sir Henry Barkly, with a speech in the Council Chamber. The speech was very conciliatory, but at the same time it significantly hinted that it was expected the popular branch would accept the terms of the British Government as the price of conciliation. These terms are a guaran-teed loan on the part of the British Government to enable the Legislature to pay off the island debt, of which lean £50,000 must be appropriated toward com-pensating the efficials for the reduction of their salaries. in the event of such reduction: the surrender on the part of the Assembly of their right to originate money grants and bills of supply into the hands of paid ser vants of the Crown, who must be responsible—the speech did not say to whom-for the manner in which speech did not say to whom—for the manner in which they discharge their trust; and the placing of the reve-nue on a permanent footing, instead of continuing the practice hitherto followed of granting the supplies from year to year. The speech further stated, that in the event of the Assembly complying with these soveral propositions the Crown would have no objection to en-large the Council by the addition thereto of a few of

the landed proprietors.

The first business of the Assembly was, according to custem, to prepare a suitable Address to the Governor on the opening speech. In this Address the concilia en the opening speech. In this Address the conciliatory language of the speech was courteously reciprocated. The House expressed its willingness to bury unpleasant differences in oblivion, and to proceed forthwith with the business of the country—care being taken, however, that no distinct pledge should be given of any particular line of policy that the House intended to pursue; while the Address contained a significant allusion to the sagacity and foresight of the present people of Januaica's predecessor in framing a constitution and maintaining privileges, which the present Heuse regarded as trophics of former victories.

Pending the preparation of the address, a Committee Pending the preparation of the address, a Committee of Finance was appointed, for the purpose of taking into consideration all grants for money, and accounts against the public; and for preparing and bringing in such bills of supply as they may be instructed to bring in by a Committee of the whole House. This Committee has given much disastished to to a large number mittee has given much dissatisfaction to a large number of members, who complain that the Committee is, in fact, the House of Arsembly—the House having no more power than to yeto the measures of the Committee. Certain, it is, that the Finance Committee cannot possibly get through the mass of business that must necessarily be intrusted to them, should the resolution constituting them be construed literally. The Committee themselves begin to feel this—to judge from the pro-ceedings of Wednesday night last, when a member of the Committee moved for and obtained another Comthe Committee moved for and obtained another Committee, to consider and report upon the practical life.

If remodeling the institutions of the country, with a view to the immediate and prospective retendenced of the public expenditure. Streetly specking, the research ment of the public expenditure. Streetly specking, the research country of the Quirerary of the Quirerary of the Quirerary of the Quirerary of the Country of

It was quite competent for the House to appoint such Committee; and that whatever report they might present would be referred to the Finance Committee, the only bill, which went through a first and second reading, and was committed as far as the clause before that which provided for the appropriation of the revenue to arise from the bill, which you will remember was the bean of contention, and caused the rejection of the bill by the Council, during the two previous services. On the Clerk being about to read the nexious clause, it was proposed and carried that the committee, in order that the bill be posterious reservines. On the Clerk being about to read the nexious clause, it was proposed and carried that the committee of the Committee, and carried, that the bill be posterious during the two previous services. On the committee, in order that the tariff, which had not yet been committeed, might be amended, and seme adultional clauses added to the bill. Since then, the bill has not been again presented to the House. On Thursday night a debate took place in the House. On Thursday night a debate took place in the House. On the resolutions in question were a vindication of the right of the Assembly to appropriate moneys, received under the several revenue bills. The debate resulted in the complete alteration of the resolutions—the last one, which particularly asserted the right of appropriation being entirely expunged, on a division of appropriation being entirely expunged, on a division of 20 to 18. The majority on the side of the Government party was caused by the defection of Mr. Westenorland, member for Metcalie; and Mr. Paterson, member for St. David, who have been hitherto noted as the strongents of Government. On the subject of Responsible Government, a message of the bill the passengers. It appears that instead of their obtaining simple permits to visit the passengers of the passengers. It appears that instead of their obtaining simple permits to visit the passengers and been supplied by the

eat opponents of Government.
On the subject of Responsible Government, a mesest opponents of Government.

On the subject of Responsible Government, a measage, containing an extract from a dispatch of the Duke of Newcastle, has been sent from the Governor to the Assembly, in which various measures of legislative and executive reform are recommended. On this measage a committee was appointed, to consider and report. The report was presented on Wednesday night, and ordered to lie on the table. It is to the following effect: The committee do not think that what is technically termed Responsible Government is either desirable or practicable in Jamsica, although they are showledge that the financial affairs of the island are slovenly conducted, under the present system. They, therefore, recommend that one member of the Assembly be selected by the Governor, for the purpose of preparing the ways and means, and having the oversight of all matters of finance. This officer is to be paid for his services; and the tenure of his office is to derend upon his confidence with the Assembly. The other accommedations are:

other accommodations are:
A Privy Council, to be selected by the Governor,

A Privy Council, to be selected by the Governor, who shall be unrestricted as to the number of, or the persons composing, such Council.

A Legislative Council (appointed by the crown) of seventeen men hers, (the present Council is restricted to twelve members,) apart and distinct from the Privy or Executive Council. The Legislative Council not to contain more than four officeholders—the rest of its members to be landed proprietors; provided always, that the members at present comprising the Council deal ratio their serfs. shall retain their seats.

The House of Assembly to consist of forty-seven

members, as at present.

A comprehensive measure—the nature of which does not appear—of electoral reform.

From all I have been able to gather, the above propositions have been received with satisfaction by the ple, with the exception of the first. The public fee is decidedly in favor of cometting more approximating to responsible government, namely, three paid ministrum, the Committee of the Assembly and one from the Assembly and one from the Council; to which some persons, includ-ing a few of the members of the Assembly, would add, two unpaid Minters-such Ministry. of course, to retain office only so long as they retain the confidence of the people, through their representatives. It is, indeed, humiliating for a legislative body of forty-seven members to be seen confessing that the materials do not exist among them of forming is more humiliating still, when the reason for this confession on the part of the Committee becomes known. This reason has been publicly stated in the House to be, the feeling of jealousy which one member entertains for another. It is said that such of the members as know that they have no chance from their want of capacity, and from other causes, to be called to the new Ministry, have determined, dog-in-the-manger like, new Ministry, have determined, dog-in-the-manger like, to have no Ministry at all, if they can prevent it. I am afraid there is too much truth in this assertion: hence the miserable abortion of a Government that has been recommended in the report of the Cemmittee. Even setting aside the objection against the placing of so much responsibility in the hands of one individual, it would be impossible for that one man, whoever he might be, to perform all the duties that would devolve on him. That men can be found willing to depreciate their own talents, and to confess themselves deplorably ignorant in the performance of duties appertaining to an office sought by themselves, in order that the talents of other men should be depreciated with theirs, is a political phenomenon perelives, in order that the talents of other men should be depreciated with theirs, is a political phenomenon peculiar to Jamaica. There are hopes, however, that that portion at least of the report which recommends the appeintment of only one Minister will be negatived on Tuerday, when the report will be taken up in the House, and a proper scheme of Responsible Government carried through all the branches of the Legislature. In fact, I have heard members of the research of Government Committee roundly assert Government Committee roundly assert that the abortive proposition was smuggled in the report during their absence and without their knowledge. How the business of the session will ter-minate, it is almost impossible to eather from the debates and divisions in the Assembly, so disjointed are bates and divisions in the Assembly, so disjointed are all their schemes, if, indeed, they have any settled plans of operation at all. Such trimming and tacking as are manifested by the majority are highly discreditable. They will neither yield with a good grace, nor maintain former opinions, like men. Already has the Legislature been in session for four weeks, and the only bill that has been passed through the Assembly, and is now lying on the Council table, is an unimportant bill, for the regulation of pilots. There is some shadow of excuse for the Assembly, however, for this slowness in legislation, viz: The immense amount of shadow of excuse for the Assembly, however, for this slowness in legislation, viz: The immense amount of Committee business on hand. Should the Council be remodeled, as contemplated, the public business will proceed more rapidly than heretofore, for that body will have the privilege of originating bills, other than bills of supply. One thing is certain. I have it on the best authority, that in the event of a rupture between the Assembly and the Council, Sir Henry Barkly will not resort to a dissolution, but, in accordance with his instructions, proceed to carry on the Government, if he can, with his Council. What may be the result of such an attempt, if it be ever made, I shall not trust myself to conjecture at present.

tenced to death at the last Middlesex Assizes for the murder of Edward White, the husband of the female criminal, were executed on Wednesday last within the walls of the county jail of Spanish Town. Both priseners, particularly the female, met their late with

prisoners, particularly the female, met their fate with extraordinary intrepidity.

The Rev. S. H. Stewart, LL. D., Rector of Tre-lawny, died suddenly, at his residence in the town of Falmouth, on the morning of Wednesday last, in the 54th year of his age. The Reverend deceased was more noted as an indefatigable reformer of public institutions, than as an eloquent preacher. He is the fourth Rector of Trelawny who has died since 1844. As the town of Falmouth is the second in commercial, and the parish of Trelawny the first in agricultural importance in the island, the Bishop is desirous of having the vacancy efficiently filled. Accordingly it is said that the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, an excellent preacher, and a staunch evangelical, will obtain the living.

Rains are prevalent night and day in Kingston, and the streets while I write are little better than watercourses. Yellow fever has all but disappeared, and the general health is pretty good.

general health is pretty good.

HAVANA.

DETENTION OF THE FALCON-STATUE TO THE QUEEN-SLAVE TRADE-INCIDENT.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 21, 1853. You will in all probability receive this along with my last disputch, which was written about a week since, the Falcon having put back after having been out upward of three days. It appears that she encountered very bad weather, and her engine getting out of order, the captain thought it best to turn his back to the sterm, especially as he could not get ahead. Our surprise at eachy her return when we considered that also might be near her destination was great, much more

The hight be near hereinteened to be a non-unposerance in your waters, as like the cyle in getting used to losing their coats, on you are getting accustomed to the appropriate of the irregularity of arrivals.

Since I lost wrote you I have had few items of com-

There came pretty near being a disturbance here the other day between the Spanish authorities and the officers of the Empire City, in consequence of some irregularity in the passports of two of the passengers. It appears that instead of their obtaining simple permits to visit Havana, the two passengers had been supplied by the Censul at New-York, through some misunderstanding or catelessness, with papers of citizenship, and the Captain of Pelice would not permit their departure from Havana until they had gone on shore, paid their from Havana until they had gone on shore, paid their two dollers, and obtained papers of departure. Per-zons wishing simply to go on shore at Havana, should look well to their papers if they wish to avoid a

swindle.

The imprisonments which were imputed to the publication of La Voz del Pueblo are now supposed to be the result of information received from the United States from the spice of the Government.

An old man, a worshiper of Mammon, who was continually counting over some fifty doubloons he had brought from Trindlad, residing ir a small house with his daughter, attended by an old mulatto woman, the stay being temporary: a few days since at dinner, the old servant having stepped out for a moment leaving the door ajar, in stepped a negro to impuire for a certain region resident in the house. The damsel replied in person resident in the house. The damsel replied in the negative. The negro insisted that the party did reside in the house; another negro appears; they both approach their victims in the dispute, and when near enough, caught them by their throats, and finally backed them in a room. In comes the servant, who, not seeing her master or his daughter at the table, unsuspiciously inquired if the old gentleman had had a fit. "Yes," replied one of the negroes, catching her by her threat, "and you shall have one too." She was then locked up, when the negroes took possession of the eld man's money, besides thirt; doubloons belong-ing to the daughter, and all the other valuables in the

[By Telegraph] CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1853. The steamship Takeon, which le? Havana on the 23d inst for New York, put in here last night for fuel. She had

experienced heavy weather. There is no political news of interest. On the and inst. a favorite Spanish actress, attached to the Tecon Theater, was murdered by her husband, who afterward killed himself. Cause, infidelity. The affair had

created considerable excitement.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.
From The Detroit Advertiser. Nov. 23.
By the arrival of the propeller Globe, from Saut Ste. Marie, we have The Lake Superior Journal extra of the 22d, with the following painful intelligence:
Saut Str. Marie, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1853.
It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most terrible steamboat explosions that has ever happened on the lakes. The propeller Independence, Captain John McKay, left the dock at the head of the Portage about 12 o'clock last night, with a heavy freight of winter supplies for Ontonegon and La Pointe, and with a number of passengers. She had not proceeded over a mile before her boiler burst, literally tearing three fourths of the boat to atoms, killing or scalding to death four persons, the first engineer, one passenger and two firemen, and budly scalding and injuring the second engineer and several passengers. The name of the passenger killed we are not able to ascertain; he was a Frenchman, bound for Ontonegon; the first engineer was Goo. Sisson, and the two firemen, their names naknown, were brothers from Ohio.

There was some of the nost miraculous escapes we have ever seen recorded. The clerk, J. W. Watson, formerly of Cleveland, and Mr. A. Thomas, of the same place, were asleep in the upper cabin, who were blown a hundred feet or more into the air with the cabin, and as far from the beat into the water—escaped, the first with little injury, the second much scalded and bruised; but there is a clance for his recovery. The second engineer, Mr. Hason, also badly scalded and bruised, but may recover. Cargo lest.

The Independence belonged to McKnight's line of Lake

The Independence belonged to McKnight's line of Lake Superior vessels. She was taking up a full load of stores and merchandise, a great part of which was for the North American Mining Company. The loss can hardly be supplied this season, we are afraid, and the want of the goods and stores will be more severely felt at the mines than the mere money value. This is a loss that insurance cannot washe me.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT VOLANT, AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

We learn from The Vicksburg Whig that the steamwe learn from The Vicesory was the scale host Volant, plying as a packet between Vicksburg and Yazoo City, was completely destroyed by fire, on the afternoon of Tue-day, the 15th, in the Yazoo River, a short distance below Cardiff. From the officers The Waig gathered the following particulars in relation to the fire

gathered the following partial and the loss:
About 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, as the boat was
About 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, as the boat was

short distance below Cardiff. From the officers The Waig gathered the following particulars in relation to the fire and the loss:

About 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, as the boat was ascending, and under headway, a liquid of some kind ran down from the upper deck upon the doors of the furnace, and the fire immediately blazed up, but it was discovered and the flames were suppressed for a moment by those on deck. The dripping of the liquid again caused an immediate outburst, and the flames boomed up foarfully, and the effort to extinguish them by water but added fary to them. At this time Mr. Allain, the clerk, who was in the office, discovered the smoke, and gave the slarm to the pilot, who immediately ran the boat to the bank. He then rea back to give the slarm in the ladies' cabin, and to aid in getting the ladies' ashore; and, after he had aided in so doing he made an effort to get into the office to secure the books and papers of the beat, but the rapid spreading of the flames prevented him from entering the office.

The fire was so fierce in its progress through the cabin, that the officers and passengers barely had time to escape with their lives, and lost their entire baggage. One passenger samed Potter, a rafisman, was missing, and as he was known to be askep and intoxicated a short time before, it is supposed he was burned. What the liquid was that caused the fire, is a matter of doubt even with the officers—aome of them supposing it to be camplenes, and others spirits of turpentine or spirits of wine. It is known that there was a five gallon densijohn of turpentine, and or last of spirits of wine, on the forward part of the boiler deck, and some of the officers think that they bursted or leaked, and that the liquid which caused the fire came from one or both of them.

After the passengers get ashore, most of them fled to the woods under the spirits of wine, on the forward part of the boiler as a fireful part of the boilers and the grown of the cargo and baggage as possible; all efforts were, however, u A great fire at Chadmatt on Friday, descriped the ma-

A great fire at Chedanati on Friday, destroyed the en-chine chap of D. A. Powell, on Bulbers, however Con-gress and Front sta. Bistock horses in an adjulancy stable were horsest to death. Mr. Powell estimates his best of building trade mealthery and parties at \$250,000 again, which there are knowners as \$250,000 Equally divided enoughly Engls. Marriants and Apparatures, 145, and the Philippana Conganies. The short conjugates

Musician and Linguisma, arrived in this city lately, by way of New Orleans. They bring accounts of a marrier, which was said to have been committed several menths go on the Plains, near the base of the Booky Mountains. We understand that it has also been monitoned in late letters from Celifornia, received by persons in this vicinity. The affair, if correct, will be read with interest, as the parties concerned were from Missouri, and extensively acquainted in this county.

Mr. Selby, formerly a farmer living in Columbia Bottom, St. Louis County, emigrated to California in 1849, with his mother and sixter. He was successful in mining, and accamulated a bandsome sum of money. In 1852, one Jack Wilson, who had parried a sister of Selby, and who lived also in this county, went out. He personaled Selby to return here with him, and buy stock. The latter agreed to the proposition, and accordingly they came back early this spring, and bought \$6,000 worth of cattle, Selby paying all the money. Their purchases were made in Missouri and illinois—mostly in the latter State. Benjamin Wilson, a brother of Jack Wilson, joined them, to assist in driving the stock to California. On their way across the Plains, it is said that the two Wilsons murdered Selby for the purpess of possessing themselves of his property, and buried his body. A party of emigrants who were a few days march behind them, found the body, and overtook the Wilsons with the drove of cattle, at a place where they had stopped for a few days rest. Finding some of Selby's papers and effects in their possession, they brought them to trial, and lynched them by hanging them side by side, to the branch of a tree. The emigrants drove the cattle on to California, and delivered them to Solby's relatives. The story may be doubted, as no mention of any such transaction is made in the last California papers.

A Democratic Venter.—The Messes. Cook, carriage meaning the property of the English style, with American improvements, making it less cumbrous in appearance, and yet re

\$2,000; J. K. Cook, Bluff House, \$3,000; P. Murphy, \$5,000.

As near as we can learn, there were insurances upon the destroyed property to the amount of bottween \$30,000 and \$30,000. Not half the amount of goods and machantise on the burnt district was saved. The buildings were all of wood, and they burnt with great rapidity. This is a sad and severe loss to our young city and fast settling country. Many of the buildings will be replaced immediately. We are done for: burned out, our whole place—the entire Emporium Block, 53 feet by 150, with nearly the whole centents. Only a few dry goods and a part of our office were saved. We are at least \$20,000 losers by the fire—much more than we at first supposed. We have our head and hands, thank God, and enough to print a small Bagh. We have now only to ask the indulgence of our creditors and the favor of immediate settlement by all who are indebted to us. We see timber and lumber already coming in for the erection of buildings upon the burst district. Many of our neighbors and citizens are subscribing liberally for the relief of the sufferers.

Many of our neighbors and citizens are subscribing liberally for the relief of the sufferers.

The Cigar-Makers of this State are arranging the preliminaries necessary to a call for a State Convention, to be held in Syracuse sometime in May or June next, for the purpose of establishing a uniform scale of prices throughout the State, as well as considering and improving the condition of the trade generally. Circulars are now being sent all over the State for signatures, and when they shall return the call will be issued, signed by the various localities authorizing each call. Every shop is to be entitled to at least one delegate, and as many more as they can afford to send by paying their exponses to and from the Convention. The smaller shops, where the journeymen are more limited, will of course unite two or more together in sending a delegate. An idea has been suggested, which is thought a good one, to meet all contingencies (pecuniary) as they occur; that is, for each shop to provide itself with a box, as a kind of savings bank, placed in some conspicuous part of the shop, and every workman, on Saturday nights, put in not less than a cortain minimum toward paying that shop's proportion in sending a delegate to Syracuse.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MINNESOTA AND ITS RESOURCES. By J. WESLEY BOND. 13ms, pp. 354 Redfield.

The intelligent emigrant to the West should not neglect.

The intelligent emigrant to the West should not neglect. to become acquainted with the contents of volume. It is filled with precisely the kind of matter that one needs in order to decide understandingly with regard to the comparative merits of different locations in the vast Western land of promise. Including in its topics, the history of the Territory from its organization to the present time,
the facts and statistics of its agricultural and mineral resources,-a description of the Valley of the Minnesota River,-with a variety of notices of the Indian tribes in the vicinity, the work will prove an invaluable guide, both to the tourist and settler. As a sample of its general style, we may take the following sketch of

THE TOWN OF ST. PUL.

A stranger is generally somewhat astonished, and not unfrequently very much amused at the scene presented for contemplation on his first arrival at the St Paul landing. In short, his first impressions with regard to the state of society here are altogether unfavorable. He is welcomed by an unusual and motley group of human beings, gathered from all parts of the Union, the Canadas, the Indian lands, and Pembina, besides the curiously-mixed-uprace of natives. This is, indeed, a most peculiar feature of the Capital of Minneseta, which, in respect to its inhabitants, differs moterially from any place I have visited in the Vect. Being an old settlement of French and half-breeds, and the present seat of government for the Territory, situated near the head of navigation, and contiguous to the Dakota land, a strange spectacle is often presented, or strange, indeed, to the unimitiated. All the different classes, however, mingle together, forming a singular mass, variously habited, speaking different languages, and distinguished by a variety of complexions, features, and manners. Yet all this appears quite common, and excites no curiosity among those who have resided here but a few months.

Eur how different the spectacle appears to the stranger THE TOWN OF ST. PAUL,

But how different the spectacle appears to the stranger and visiter. Chained, as it were, by a spell of assonishment, he passes a moment to view the scene, before setting foot on shore, to mingle in the promiserous multitude. A variety of persons attract his attention. Merchants in search of newly arrived goods; editors, anxious for the latest news; clinicals, receiving their long expected friends from the East or South; carmen and coachmen with their teams, all, indeed, join in the tamalituous strife and edjoy the excitement. A little removed from the crowd may be seen another class, which, by the way, is too numerous for so small a community as that of St. Paul. This is composed of a hest of lawyers, politicians, office holders, and office-scalers, whom we may perhaps, call refugees from other States, though actuated by the hope of gaining some honorable position and a share of the public spoils. They are discussing very boldly, perhaps, a subject per taking to the Territorial Government or the late deings of Congress.

They are discussing very boldly, perhaps, a subject pertaining to the Territorial Government or the late deings of Congress.

Amid the busy crowd may be seen the courteous and sociable Governor, conversing freely with his follow-citizens, or politely receiving General A. Colonel B. or some other distinguished personage just arrived. Close by the side of his Excellency a Dakota, Winnebago or Chippowa warrior strides along as boldly and quite as independent as the greatest menarch on earth. He is attired in a red or white blanket, with his leggins and mecassins fantastically ortamented with ribbons, feathers, beads, &c., while his length his date in a number of ribbons and quille, his face is painted with a number of ribbons and quille, his face is painted with a variety of colors, giving him a most orightful appearance. In his hands he carries a gun, katchet and pipe. As the noble follow mayor along, so erect, so tall and athletic in his farm a follow of along the delice of along attention in the sampler and the pronounces the Indian warrier the hon of the multipsh and is forced to respect his savage nature. The eye follows him along till be telus, perhaps, a company of his own tribe, some of whom are qualify regaling themselves at the unit of a long Tohandahangah, others gasting a the wildle own to the characteristic date with a paper and characteristic date, which have bracket united with a security behavior with the first and the colors of the same carriers to be included group of date were appeared as the statement with the paper and a the statement with the colors of the same carriers to be included a group of dates with a paper and a the statement with the colors of the same carriers to be included as a substantial date of the same with the same and t

cited his curiesity among as. Though he finds a great mulitude of French half-breeds and Dakotza, yet the character is decidedly Eastern. The red men who are now so numerous will ere long the away before the influ-ence of civilization, while the native French, half-breeds, &c., will be absorbed by an Eastern society. In short, everything is fast partaking of a Yankee spirit, and yield-ing before the influence of Yankee enterprise. In addition to the chapters exclusively devoted to Minne-te, the volume contains an interesting reservice.

sots, the volume contains an interesting narrative of a trip from St. Paul to Pembina and the Selkirk settlement on the

From St. Paul to Permoina and the Seikerk set ment on the Red River of the North.

THE SHAWM: A Library of Cherch Music. By WM. B. Bran-BLAYANG GEO. F. Root mainted by THOMAS HASTINGS and T. H. Mason, pp. 502. Mason Brothers.

American Psalmody is not to be compared either with

the masses and requiems of the Roman Church on the one hand, nor with the severe ecclesiastical tunes of England or the Chorals of Germany on the other. Our Church music must be more easy of execution, more popular in its charac-ter, and readily appreciated by unrefined cars,—while it ter, and readily approximed by unconsed cars,—while it must never be vulgar, incorrect or even common place. The book before us is an excellent example of the true kind of American Church music. The industrious editors have gathered together the greatest quantity of useful tunes, calling into requisition for that purpose not only the services of American writers, but the classic aid of the Handels, Mendelssohns and others of the Old World. There are tunes of every variety of meter, of every character calculated to improve both the knowledge and style of performers. Anthems and Chants are added, together with an Original Cantata (or easy Oratorio). To the whole is prefixed "The Singing Class,"—a clear and concise exposition of the elements of music with exercises and

HEALTH TRIP TO THE TROPICS By N. PARKER WILLIA 12 mo. pp. 471. Charles Scribner.

The lively descriptions of West Indian life, which compose the greater part of this entertaining volume, are already familiar to the readers of "The Home Journal." Although written under the influence of ill health, they betray none of the languor of the invalid. On the contrary, they are no less fresh and sparkling than the previous letters of the author from the breezy retreats of the country. His pictures of tropl-cal scenery and customs are drawn with a dashing pencil. and exhibit a natural coloring that guarantees their fidelity. The numerous friends of Mr. Willis will welcome these latest productions of his pen with the same pleasure that they have always received from his unique sketches.

MR. RUTHERFORD'S CHILDREN. By the Authors of "The Wide, Wide World," "Dollars and Centa," &c. 12mo pp. 298.

Putnern & Co.

This is the joint production of the two gifted sisters who have so rapidly risen to distinction by their popular fictions. Intended especially for juvenile reading, this volume relates the young experiences of Mr. Rutherford's Children with a delightful naturalness which shows that the materials for the story are not entirely drawn from the imagination. We have a series of pleasing pictures of a real home, in which a thin veil of fancy is thrown over early recollections. The style is in beautiful harmony with the subject often presenting a peculiar charm by its delicate and exquisite

THE POTIPHAR PAPERS. Reprinted from "Putnam's Monthly," Time pp. 251: Patnam & Co.

No magnaine articles have recently attracted so much

notice as these keen and caustic criticisms of metropolitan society. The wincings which have been produced by their truthful severity are an unanswerable proof of their merit. To readers outside the pale of fashionable frivolity, they will be recommended by their gayety of humor no less than by their sharp satire. As specimens of pollshed invective, they are rivaled by the productions of few of our modern Juvenals. We are glad to see them collected in this neat volume, which has numerous characteristic illustrations by

A COMPENDIUM OF THE THEOLOGICAL AND SPIRITUAL WRITINGS OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. Pro. pp. 594. Eceten: Crosby & Nichola. New-York: Partridge & Britian. If this formidable volume may be taken as an indication of the public taste, the interest in the writings of the Swedish Seer is greatly on the increase in this country. Whatever be its value to the initiated, to the outside student of Swedeployed it must present a convenient guide through the intricate wenders of his revelations. It comprises a complete summary of his theological views, selected with great care from the wilderness of his writings, and arranged under appropriate heads. An elaborate biography of Swedenborg compiled from various sources, is prefixed to the volume.

SPIRITUAL VISITORS. By the Author of "Musings of an Isvalid." 12mo. p. 548. John S. Taylor.

A new work on the old plan of "Dialogues of the Dead."

Among the interlocutors we find Rubens and Cols, Diogenes and Rabelais, Chrysostom and Channing, Julius Ceear and Zachary Taylor. Pericles and Hamilton, who are oddly enough brought together check by jowl. The execution of the work shows occasional instances of ingenuity, frequent quaint fancies, and some striking thoughts, but neither originality nor power sufficient to warrant a claim

JACQUELINE PASCAL: On, A GLIMISE AT CONTENT LIFE AT FORT-ROYAL Translated from the French. With an Introduction, by W. R. Williams, D.D. Izmo, pp. 318. R. Certer & Erothers.

The memory of the sister of the illustrious Pascal is celled. brated in this volume. It is compiled from the admirable essay of Cousin, and other authentic sources of information The introduction by Dr. Williams displays his usual crudition and vigorous thought. The work abounds in curious historical notices, illustrating the Jansenist movement in

MERKLAND: Or SELV-SACRIFICE By the Author of garet Maithand" 12 no. on 167. Springer & Townsend garet Maitland." 12 mo. pp. 367. Stringer & Townsend. With the terrible influx of trashy foreign novels, the reading public will suffer no damage by entirely neglecting most of the effusions purporting to be " works of the imag nation" that are not guaranteed by some name of estab lished eminence. This volume, however, deserves honors ble mention for the uncommon interest of its narrative, and its high moral tone. It is a charming story of Scottish life. and will righly reward perusal.

THE FLUSH TIMES OF ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI. By
JOSEPH G. BALOWIN. 12mo. pp. 339. Appleton & Co.
A series of sketches of South-Western Life, chiefly devoted to notices of the Alabama and Mississippi bar. Full of vigor and individuality, hitting off character with marvelous fidelity by a few bold touches, and happily vibrating between the comic and the serious, they cannot fail of a warm welcome and a high appreciation. We have had few native productions of this kind more graphic or more

SUN-RISE AND SUN-SET. By HELEN F. PARKER. Thus. PF. 120. Aniern: Berby & Miller.

A very agreeable story, giving the sketch of a real life, and written in a style of great sweetness and beauty. The scene opens among the Protestants of Ireland, but is finally transferred to this country, where the subject of the narrative closes a long and interesting life. The volume may be recommended without reserve as a valuable addition to the pleasures of the winter-evening's fireside.

HAPPY NIGHTS AT HAZEL NOOK: Or, COTTAGE STORIES. By HARRIET FALLEY. Itmo. pp. 250 Boston: Dayton & Westworth.
A volume of original fairy tales, adapted to stimulate the
fancy of juvenile readers. They show considerable original ity of conception and beauty of language. Written as Christmas stories, they will make a popular gift-book for the approaching helidays.

THE AMERICAN ABORIGINAL PORTFOLIO. By Mrs. Mary H. EASTMAN 4to pp. 84. Lippin ett, Grambe & Co.

A collection of original descriptions of Indian massers and customs, with a variety of legends illustrative of Indian character. The volume is embellished with a number of spirited sketches by Captain Eastman. It is brought out in

satyle of great elegance, and forms a valuable gift book for the season. HELEN MULGRAVE: or, JESUIT EXECUTORATIF. 12 ms. pp. 812.

A reprint from the English edition of a religious novel

called forth by the existing Catholic controversy. It has several powerful passages, although like most fictions written in the interests of polemic theology, its artistic morits are moderate.

siderable skill in the painting of character, and form a rather interesting volume.

This wor freed & Fights have beenght out an edition of The fee of Prolonging Life by the colabrated Gorman physicoccine, Reviews No. collect by Brasses Witness. It is a manual of hygelale information, containing a practical summary of homofecust rules for the management of the physical system - Fite Good Notword Boar, by R. H.